

# Human CellExp™ GCSFR /CD114, human recombinant

**CATALOG #:** 7480-20 20 µg  
7480-100 100 µg

**ALTERNATE NAMES:** CSF3R, CD114, GCSFR

**SOURCE:** HEK 293 cells (Glu 25 – Pro 621)

**PURITY:** ≥ 95% by SDS-PAGE gel

**MOL. WEIGHT:** This protein is fused with 6xhis tag at the N-terminus, has a calculated MW of 69 kDa expressed. The predicted N-terminus is Glu 25. Protein migrates as 94 kDa in reduced SDS-PAGE resulting from glycosylation.

**ENDOTOXIN LEVEL:** <1 EU/µg by LAL method

**FORM:** Lyophilized

**FORMULATION:** Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Normally Mannitol or Trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization.

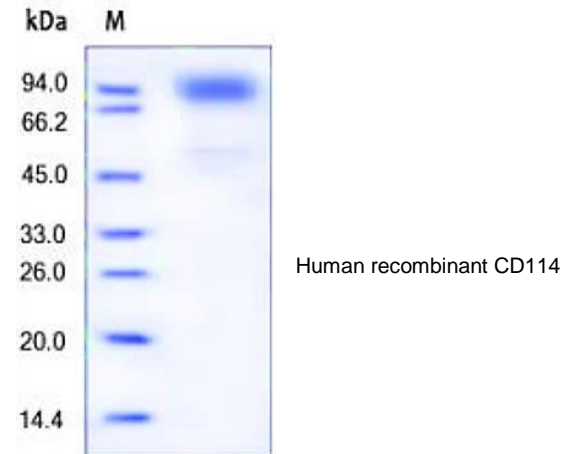
**STORAGE CONDITIONS:** Store at -20°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C and use within 3 months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

**RECONSTITUTION:** Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50 µg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

**DESCRIPTION:** Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor Receptor (G-CSFR), also known as Cluster of Differentiation 114 (CD114), CSF3R and GCSF, is a cell-surface receptor for the granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), a cytokine that plays a critical role in the regulation of the activation, proliferation, differentiation, and survival of the neutrophilic granulocyte lineage. G-CSFR belongs to a family of cytokine receptors known as the hematopoietin receptor family. This type I membrane protein has a composite structure consisting of an immunoglobulin(Ig)-like domain, a cytokine receptor-homologous (CRH) domain and three fibronectin type I?III (FNIII) domains in the extracellular region. G-CSFR is present mainly on precursor cells in the bone marrow, and, in response to stimulation by G-CSF, initiates cell proliferation and differentiation into mature neutrophilic

granulocytes and macrophages. G-CSFR mediates the specific effect of GCSF through activating a variety of intracellular signaling cascades, including the Jak/Stat, PI3/Akt, Ras-Raf-MAP kinase, and Src family kinase pathways, and thus functions in defense against infection, inflammation and repair, and in the maintenance of steady state hematopoiesis. Mutations in this gene are a cause of Kostmann syndrome, also known as severe congenital neutropenia. Mutations in the intracellular part of this receptor are also associated with certain types of leukemia.

**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:** Measured by its ability to inhibit the GCSF-induced proliferation of NFS-60 mouse myeloid cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.02-2 µg /ml in the presence of 0.125 ng /ml of recombinant human GCSF.



**RELATED PRODUCTS:**

- Human CellExp™ CD223, human recombinant (Cat. No. 7278-10, -50)
- Human CellExp™ CD71, human recombinant (Cat. No. 7279-10, -50)
- Human CellExp™ CD273, human recombinant (Cat. No. 7369-10, -50)
- Human CellExp™ CD33, human recombinant (Cat. No. 7370-10, -50)
- Human CellExp™ CD87, human recombinant (Cat. No. 7372-20, -100)
- Human CellExp™ CD360, human recombinant (Cat. No. 7373-20, -100)
- Human CellExp™ CD244, human recombinant (Cat. No. 7374-10, -50)
- Human CellExp™ CD304, human recombinant (Cat. No. 7375-10)

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used in humans.**

